

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE  
WESTERN DIVISION**

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CHRISTOPHER LOVE,

Movant,

v.

Cv. No. 2:18-cv-02590-SHM-tmp

Cr. No. 2:13-cr-20289-SHM-03

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

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**ORDER DENYING & DISMISSING MOTION PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 2255  
ORDER DENYING CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY  
ORDER CERTIFYING APPEAL NOT TAKEN IN GOOD FAITH  
AND  
ORDER DENYING LEAVE TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS* ON APPEAL**

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Before the Court are Christopher Love's motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (§ 2255 motion") (ECF No. 1) and the response of the United States. (ECF No. 7.) For the reasons stated below, the § 2255 motion is **DENIED**.

**I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

**A. Criminal Case Number 2:13-cr-20289-SHM-3**

On September 24, 2013, a federal grand jury in the Western District of Tennessee returned a nine count superseding indictment against Love and multiple codefendants. Love was charged with one count of conspiracy to possess in excess of five kilograms of cocaine with intent to distribute, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846 (Count One) and one count of possession of a firearm after a felony conviction, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) (Count Six). (Indictment, Criminal ("Cr.") Case No. 2:13-cr-20289-SHM-03, Cr. ECF No. 154.) On July 3, 2014, Love pled guilty to both counts pursuant to a written plea agreement in which Love agreed that he was

responsible for the distribution of at least 15 kilograms but less than 50 kilograms of cocaine and the United States did not oppose Love's receiving the full reduction for acceptance of responsibility. (Cr. ECF Nos. 400-01.) Love waived his right to appeal "any and all issues related to the case" with the exception of claims of ineffective assistance of counsel and prosecutorial misconduct. (Cr. ECF No. 401 at 3-4.)

On November 14, 2014, Love was sentenced to 108 months in prison on Count One and fifty-four months on Count Six, to be served concurrently, for a total term of 108 months in prison. (Cr. ECF No. 526.) The Judgment was entered on November 14, 2014 and indicated that Love should be permitted to participate in the 500-hour intensive drug rehabilitation program. (Cr. ECF No. 528.) Love did not appeal.

**B. Case Number 18-2590-SHM-tmp**

On August 28, 2018, Love filed this § 2255 Motion requesting that the Court "redact his presentence report" to remove the two-point enhancement for the possession of a firearm to permit him to receive a sentence credit reduction upon completion of the Bureau of Prison's Residential Drug Abuse Program. (ECF No. 1 at 1.) The United States has responded that the § 2255 Motion is untimely. (ECF No. 7 at 3.)

**II. STANDARD OF REVIEW**

The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214 (Apr. 24, 1996) (codified, *inter alia*, at 28 U.S.C. § 2244 *et seq.*) (AEDPA) amended 28 U.S.C. §§ 2244(b) and 2255 to limit a defendant to his direct appeal and one collateral attack, filed within one year of the date his conviction is final. Because this motion was filed after April 4, 1996, the AEDPA is applicable. *See Lindh v. Murphy*, 521 U.S. 320, 336 (1997). Paragraph (f) of 28 U.S.C. § 2255 provides:

A 1-year period of limitation shall apply to a motion under this section. The limitation period shall run from the latest of-

- (1) the date on which the judgment of conviction becomes final;
- (2) The date on which the impediment to making a motion created by governmental action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the movant was prevented from making a motion by such governmental action;
- (3) the date on which the right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if that right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or
- (4) the date on which the facts supporting the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

*Id.*

“[F]or purposes of collateral attack, a conviction becomes final at the conclusion of direct review.” *Johnson v. United States*, 246 F.3d 655, 657 (6th Cir. 2001). The Supreme Court has held that, for purposes of postconviction relief, “[f]inality attaches when this Court affirms a conviction on the merits on direct review or denies a petition for a writ of certiorari, or when the time for filing a certiorari petition expires.” *Clay v. United States*, 537 U.S. 522, 527 (2003). “As a general matter, a conviction becomes final for purposes of collateral attack at the conclusion of direct review.” *United States v. Cottage*, 307 F.3d 494, 498 (6th Cir. 2002).

### **III. ANALYSIS**

Because Love did not take a direct appeal, his judgment of conviction became final on November 28, 2014, fourteen days after the entry of judgment. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 4(b)(1)(A). The running of the § 2255 statute of limitations commenced on that date, and it expired one year

later, on November 30, 2015.<sup>1</sup> Love did not file this § 2255 Motion until August 28, 2018. (ECF No. 1.)

Because the motion is time barred, the Court must determine whether Love presents grounds for the application of equitable tolling. “[T]he doctrine of equitable tolling allows federal courts to toll a statute of limitations when a litigant’s failure to meet a legally mandated deadline unavoidably arose from circumstances beyond that litigant’s control.” *Keenan v. Bagley*, 400 F.3d 417, 421 (6th Cir. 2005) (internal quotation marks omitted). The § 2255 limitations period is subject to equitable tolling. *Hargrove v. Brigano*, 300 F.3d 717, 719 (6th Cir. 2002). “[T]he doctrine of equitable tolling is used sparingly by the federal courts.” *Robertson v. Simpson*, 624 F.3d 781, 784 (6th Cir. 2010); *see also Vroman v. Brigano*, 346 F.3d 598, 604 (6th Cir. 2003) (same); *Jurado v. Burt*, 337 F.3d 638, 642 (6th Cir. 2003) (same). “The party seeking equitable tolling bears the burden of proving he is entitled to it.” *Robertson*, 624 F.3d at 784. A habeas petitioner is entitled to equitable tolling “only if he shows ‘(1) that he has been pursuing his rights diligently, and (2) that some extraordinary circumstance stood in his way’ and prevented timely filing.” *Holland v. Florida*, 560 U.S. 631, 649 (2010) (quoting *Pace v. DiGuglielmo*, 544 U.S. 408, 418 (2005)).

Love has not replied to the United States’ response and the time for filing a reply has expired. Love has not requested the application of equitable tolling and has not set forth any facts demonstrating that he has pursued his rights diligently or is otherwise entitled to the application of equitable tolling. Equitable tolling is inappropriate in this case.

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<sup>1</sup>The filing deadline fell on Saturday, November 28, 2015. The time for filing was extended until the next day the clerk’s office was accessible. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 26(a)(3).

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The motion and the files and record in this case “conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 2255(b). Movant’s conviction and sentence are valid. His motion is **DENIED**. Judgment shall be entered for the United States.

#### V. APPELLATE ISSUES

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1), the district court is required to evaluate the appealability of its decision denying a § 2255 motion and to issue a certificate of appealability (“COA”) “only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); *see also* Fed. R. App. P. 22(b). No § 2255 movant may appeal without this certificate.

The COA must indicate the specific issue or issues that satisfy the required showing. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2), (3). A “substantial showing” is made when the movant demonstrates that “reasonable jurists could debate whether (or, for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or that the issues presented were adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.” *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 336 (2003) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted); *see also Henley v. Bell*, 308 F. App’x 989, 990 (6th Cir. 2009) (per curiam) (same). A COA does not require a showing that the appeal will succeed. *Miller-El*, 537 U.S. at 337; *Caldwell v. Lewis*, 414 F. App’x 809, 814-15 (6th Cir. 2011). Courts should not issue a COA as a matter of course. *Bradley v. Birkett*, 156 F. App’x 771, 773 (6th Cir. 2005) (quoting *Miller-El*, 537 U.S. at 337).

In this case, for the reasons stated, Movant’s claim is untimely and, therefore, he cannot present a question of some substance about which reasonable jurists could differ. The Court therefore **DENIES** a certificate of appealability.

The Sixth Circuit has held that the Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995, 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)-(b), does not apply to appeals of orders denying § 2255 motions. *Kincade v. Sparkman*, 117 F.3d 949, 951 (6th Cir. 1997). Rather, to appeal *in forma pauperis* in a § 2255 case, and thereby avoid the appellate filing fee required by 28 U.S.C. §§ 1913 and 1917, the prisoner must obtain pauper status pursuant to Fed. R. App. P. 24(a). *Kincade*, 117 F.3d at 952. Rule 24(a) provides that a party seeking pauper status on appeal must first file a motion in the district court, along with a supporting affidavit. Fed. R. App. P. 24(a)(1). However, Rule 24(a) also provides that if the district court certifies that an appeal would not be taken in good faith, or otherwise denies leave to appeal *in forma pauperis*, the prisoner must file his motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* in the appellate court. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 24(a) (4)-(5).

In this case, for the same reasons the Court denies a certificate of appealability, the Court determines that any appeal would not be taken in good faith. It is therefore CERTIFIED, pursuant to Fed. R. App. P. 24(a), that any appeal in this matter would not be taken in good faith, and leave to appeal *in forma pauperis* is DENIED. If Movant files a notice of appeal, he must also pay the full \$505 appellate filing fee (*see* 28 U.S.C. §§ 1913, 1917) or file a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* and supporting affidavit in the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals within thirty (30) days (*see* Fed. R. App. P. 24(a) (4)-(5)).

**IT IS SO ORDERED**, this 14th day of June 2021.

/s/ Samuel H. Mays, Jr.  
 SAMUEL H. MAYS, JR.  
 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE